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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Temp. 14-7 (67-45). Tomorrow variable.  
(55-59). Yesterday's temp. 12-7  
(54-45).  
NORON: Variable. Temp. 15-5 (59-41).  
variable. Temp. 16-4 (59-43). Yesterday's  
temp. 14-4 (57-43).  
CHANNEL: Light  
variable. Temp. 10-4 (50-42). NEW YORK:  
Temp. 17-10 (63-50). Yesterday's temp.  
16-10 (61-50).

526

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1974

Established 1837

## Europeans Ask U.S. to Halt Bid to Cut Oil Price

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP).—Repeatedly voicing fears that they are facing an economic crisis paralleling that of the 1930s, the ministers of Britain, France and West Germany warned the United States today to abandon its fight for lower oil prices and to join instead in finding some means of financing the second day of the annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.



Yakubu Gowon

## eria Chief ants on lian Rule

Yakubu Gowon today said a four-year-old pledge to Nigeria to civilian rule saying that such a "pre-move" would throw the country into confusion again.

Gowon, the head of state, pledged in 1970 after the death of General Abacha, which had ended a 2 1/2-year military rule, to return the country to civilian rule. In a statement to the 14th anniversary of the country's independence, Gowon said he had already emerged from the "dark days" of military rule, and he had already emerged from the "dark days" of military rule, and he had already emerged from the "dark days" of military rule.



WELL-WISHER—A woman patient at Long Beach Memorial Hospital grasps the hand of former President Richard Nixon. She told him "God bless you" while he was being wheeled down corridor for further tests during treatment for blood clot.

## Sirica Opens Watergate Trial of 5 Cover-Up Jury Selection Is Started

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The Watergate cover-up trial of five former Nixon administration officials opened today as U.S. District Judge John Sirica began the slow process of selecting a jury.

In the same courtroom where he presided over the original Watergate break-in trial almost two years ago, Judge Sirica started the general questioning of 150 prospective jurors drawn from a panel of more than 1,000. Former President Richard Nixon has been subpoenaed both by the prosecution and by one of the defendants, former White House domestic adviser John Ehrlichman. But Mr. Nixon is in a Long Beach, Calif., hospital, and his doctors said that although there was evidence of partial disintegration of a blood clot in his lung, Mr. Nixon should not travel for at least a month, and perhaps three months.

Dr. John Lungen said that Mr. Nixon probably would leave the hospital by Saturday, but will have to wear a support stocking on his left leg and avoid prolonged periods of travel by airplane or car.

It could be "at least a month, maybe three months," before the former president should travel, he said.

Dr. Lungen, questioned about the possibility of a written deposition, said that if one were required, Mr. Nixon probably could provide it in "two or three weeks."

Moments before the trial began today the five defendants—Ehrlichman, former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, former Attorney General John Mitchell, Assistant Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and Nixon re-election committee attorney Kenneth Parkinson—were each arraigned on March 9.

The five are on trial for perjury, conspiracy and obstruction of justice stemming from an alleged attempt to keep the extent of the Watergate scandal from the Congress, the courts and the public.

The five were charged with trying to cover up the origins of the June 17, 1972, break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington. The grand jury that indicted

the cover-up defendants also had named the former president as an indicted co-conspirator after being advised by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski that they did not have the constitutional authority to indict a president.

A small number of demonstrators had gathered outside the courtroom and Ehrlichman was struck on the shoulder and spat upon by one of them. Inside the courtroom, Ehrlichman and his co-defendants appeared (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Ford Will Testify in Person To House Unit on Nixon Pardon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—President Ford offered yesterday to appear in person before a congressional subcommittee to answer questions about the circumstances under which he pardoned former President Richard Nixon. He is expected to appear next week.

This development was the result of two weeks of prodding by Rep. William Hungate, D-Mo., who had attempted by writing and calling the president to get answers to questions raised by angry members of the House in resolutions of inquiry. Rep. Hungate, who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, said that the White House told him that this would be the first time since Abraham Lincoln appeared during the Civil War that a president in office had testified before a congressional committee.

Rep. Hungate said that he was "impressed by President Ford's desire to set the record straight personally."

When Rep. Hungate first forwarded to the President 14 questions asked by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., and Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., in the resolutions of inquiry, Mr. Ford replied with a letter saying that he or his aides had answered all the questions at press conferences. He enclosed transcripts of their remarks.

## Inflation Boosts U.S. Arms Bill By \$16.9 Billion, Cuts Feared

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Because of inflation, the estimated cost of major U.S. weapons programs shot up \$16.9 billion in the three months ended in June, the Pentagon announced today.

In a quarterly report, the Defense Department said that the estimated cost to complete 42 aircraft, missile, Navy ship and other programs was expected to reach \$13.6 billion.

Pentagon spokesman William Beecher said: "Obviously, some programs are going to have to be cut back."

Mr. Beecher also forecast a substantial increase in next year's defense budget request, which will go to Congress in January. Asked what he thought the reaction of Congress would be to the new cost figures, Mr. Beecher said: "The fact that we are having a serious inflation in the economy is no surprise to anybody."

## Defying Veto Threat Senate Reaffirms Ban On Turkish Arms Aid

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP).—Defying a presidential veto threat, the Senate today reaffirmed its ban on military aid to Turkey and also voted to cut off all military funds to Chile.

The Senate also rejected a move to bar all economic and military aid to oil-producing nations that have raised their prices.

The 55-39 vote against aid to Turkey and the 47-41 vote against aid to Chile came after President Ford, in a statement at the White House, warned that he would veto the spending resolution to which the amendments are attached unless the language on Turkey is softened. The basic resolution is a stopgap measure to provide funds for various federal programs.

The President said that approval of the language on Turkey "would destroy any hope for the success of the initiatives the United States has already taken or may take in the future to contribute to a just settlement of the Cyprus dispute" by undermining negotiations now being conducted in New York by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

President Ford, in his statement, said he could accept softer language on Turkey originally proposed by the Senate Appropriations Committee, permitting the President to lift the cutoff if he finds Turkey is negotiating in good faith for a Cyprus settlement. The House version of the continuing resolution also contains a Turkey cutoff but lets the President lift it if substantial progress is being made in Cyprus negotiations.

Eagleton Criticism

The Turkey aid ban was sponsored by Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., and originally passed by the Senate yesterday, 57 to 20. Sen. Eagleton said Turkey's use of U.S.-supplied equipment for its invasion and partial occupation of Cyprus violated foreign-aid rules that forbid the use of U.S. equipment for aggressive acts against other countries and require it to be used only for self-defense or mutual defense efforts. Despite the veto threat and arguments that the same provision could conceivably require a cutoff of aid to Israel in some future Middle East conflict, only a handful of senators switched when Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa., attempted today to reverse the original decision.

The Chile amendment was sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who said the Chilean military junta employs torture and repression and should be deprived of any military equipment from the United States.

The votes reflected the Senate's increasing assertiveness in foreign policy; its growing disquiet with the military aid program, which many senators believe is used mainly to bolster crumbling dictatorial and military regimes favored by the State Department; and growing reservations about the methods used by Mr. Kissinger to conduct foreign policy.

In past years, senators have repeatedly been urged not to take action on crucial issues because, it was said, such action would undermine Mr. Kissinger's negotiations or initiatives. The argument was made by the administration to support the anti-ballistic missile, to oppose curbs on U.S. incursions into Cambodia and to oppose end-the-war resolutions on Vietnam.

Reflecting the slightly jangled attitude toward Mr. Kissinger which has been surfacing lately, Sen. Eagleton said Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic needs do not justify ignoring the law. "Our distinguished secretary of state is famous for his tilts. He tilts in Chile. He tilts in Vietnam. His most famous tilt was his Bangladesh tilt," Sen. Eagleton said. "But the current tilt, the current tilt toward Turkey, is immoral, unwise and illegal.... We have but one role to play. That is to speak our minds, to vote our consciences and to enforce our laws. If we do not do that, then we might as well just have government of one man and let Congress be an anachronism, which some people think it has become already."

Despite pleas by Sen. Scott, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and Sen. Gale McGee, D-Wyo., that Sen. Eagleton's language would insult the Turkish government, the Senate voted 57-20 to pass the Turkey cutoff.

To Curb Financial Abuses House and Senate Conferees Agree on Election Reform Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP).—House-Senate conferees agreed today on all basic provisions of a sweeping election reform law after dropping a proposal to finance congressional campaigns from the public treasury.

The bill is aimed at curbing the influence of big-money contributors and at clearing up the kind of abuses revealed in the 1972 election races and in the Watergate scandal.

It provides a new system of government subsidies of up to \$30 million for each major-party presidential candidate and clamps sharp limits on donations by wealthy individuals and organizations and on how much a candidate for the House, the Senate or the presidency may spend on his election campaign.

Senate Rules Committee chairman Howard Cannon, D-Nev., who was instrumental in working out final compromise provisions this morning, said that despite earlier hints of a presidential veto, "I think the President could sign it now that congressional public financing has been dropped. A few final details will be worked out tomorrow."

Common Cause, a citizens' organization that was the strongest backer of the congressional provisions, said it was disappointed at the dropping of the subsidies for House and Senate races, but pleased with "creation of a strong independent enforcement body" consisting of six members with civil enforcement powers. It called the bill as a whole "historic campaign reform legislation."

Key provisions of the bill, to go into effect in the 1976 elections: No individual may contribute more than \$1,000 to any one candidate in a federal election, primary or runoff campaign (\$3,000 all told), and if he supports a number of candidates in different parts of the country, his aggregate of contributions to the candidates cannot exceed \$25,000. No organization may contribute more than \$5,000 to any one candidate's primary, general election or runoff (\$15,000 all told).

Spending for candidates in a presidential race is limited (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Wilson Makes EEC Policies Major British Election Issue

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan tonight focused on the Common Market as a major issue in the general election campaign.

In a hard-hitting speech on the eve of crucial talks in Luxembourg on the latest European Economic Community farm-price crisis, Mr. Wilson said that the market had become a shambles.

And Mr. Callaghan, who will take part in tomorrow's Luxembourg talks of Common Market foreign and farm ministers, said it was time the community's Common Agricultural Policy broke loose from ideology and based itself on the realities of agriculture.

EEC denies that membership has hurt Britain. Page 5.

The question of Britain's membership terms had become the question for the majority of the British people. In Huddersfield, an industrial town in northern England, he attacked the beef and butter surpluses that have piled up because of the market's policy of withdrawing produce from sale if prices fall.

"The market has proved itself capable of operating to the disadvantage of the British people," Mr. Wilson said. "The question is whether renegotiation can change all this."

The Labor party is pledged to renegotiate Britain's membership terms in the EEC, obtained by the Conservative government that was ousted in the Feb. 28 elections.

Mr. Wilson repeated the Labor pledge that the British people should have the right to decide about the market "through the ballot box."

Meanwhile, a record total of 2,192 candidates had filed for the 635 seats in Parliament at the filing deadline yesterday. The list includes a Conservative and Labor candidate for each of the 635 seats in England, Scotland and Wales, 516 Liberals, 71 Scottish Nationalists and members of the rightist National Front party, the Communist party and fringe groups. There are 43 candidates for the 24 seats in Northern Ireland.

## Red China Marks 25 Years; Mao, Chou Miss Mass Rally

PEKING, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—The sky over Peking exploded in a spectacular display of fireworks tonight in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

But Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai, guiding lights of the Communist state since its inception, did not turn up for the dazzling display.

Wang Hung-wen, No. 3 in the hierarchy, who was only 14 when the Communists seized power in 1949, joined 100,000 persons in the Peking Workers' Stadium to watch the show—the high point of festivities.

The presence of Mr. Wang and the absence of Chairman Mao, 80, and Premier Chou, 76, served as a reminder that the reins of leadership must be passed on to younger hands as the old guard fades away. Chairman Mao has shunned

public appearances for three years. Premier Chou, who has a heart ailment, appeared at a reception last night but quickly returned to the hospital that he has been in for the last few months.

The fireworks display was the first on such a large scale since May Day, 1971. They once were regular May Day features.

The crowds also were entertained by mass-formation dancing by thousands of children. Colorful celebrations elsewhere in the capital struck a note of confidence, enthusiasm and unity.

Song and dance groups hailed the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, a movement which has dominated domestic political life for almost a year, and which, according to a speech by Premier Chou last night, must be continued.



Chinese, in traditional dress, walk through a park in Peking yesterday during 25th anniversary celebration.





Vasco dos Santos Goncalves

## Spinola Supporters Purged

## Portugal Calm as Goncalves Acts to Consolidate Power

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Oct. 1.—Portugal was outwardly calm today as Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves moved to consolidate the power he won yesterday with the resignation of President Antonio de Spínola.

The armed forces had been placed on full alert last night as a precaution against a possible coup. Gen. Goncalves met with Pres-

ident Francisco de Costa Gomes, backed by the armed forces to replace Gen. Spínola, sources close to the government said. The Premier also consulted with other civil and military leaders on replacing conservative officials purged in the crisis.

Those purged included three of Gen. Spínola's supporters in the seven-man Coordinating Commission of the Armed Forces Movement, the junta that was set up after the April military coup, and the ministers of defense and information.

## Only Changes

Gen. Goncalves said these would probably be the only changes in the government. The remaining ministers—Communists, Socialists and military men who resigned automatically at Gen. Spínola's decision—were again sworn in tonight.

Government sources said Gen. Goncalves was considering personally assuming the information post, whose importance he had stressed in a news conference earlier today.

An armed forces communiqué said the arrests of suspect civilians would continue following the roundup of rightists allegedly involved in planning for the abortive pro-Spinola demonstration scheduled for last Saturday.

A spokesman told foreign newsmen today that Gen. Goncalves had said that the promised spring elections would be held as scheduled "unless something unexpected occurs."

Navy Comdr. Freire Montes, the spokesman, said Gen. Goncalves had stated this at a press conference last night for the Portuguese press only. It was not published in today's newspapers.

The Premier's statement, as reported by Comdr. Montes, was the first time a member of the ruling group had attacked any conditions in public to organizing the first free elections in Portugal for nearly 50 years.

## Sandis Give Malta \$5-Million Loan

VALETTA, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff last night announced a major cabinet reshuffle and the obtaining of a \$5-million interest-free loan from Sandi Arabia.

In a nationwide broadcast, the Prime Minister also announced reductions in the price of gas, electricity and fuel oil but did not mention gasoline, which at present costs \$1.40 a gallon.

Mr. Mintoff said the reduction in oil prices was made possible by the Sandi loan—payable in 20 years, by oil-storage capacity made available by British military services on the island, and by the payment of \$5 million (\$8,330,000) by the U.S. Texas Co. for oil exploration rights off Malta.



FOOD-BEARER—Archbishop Hugo Polanco makes one of his trips into the Venezuelan Embassy in Santo Domingo, carrying food for terrorists and their hostages.

## Terrorists in Santo Domingo Reaffirm Ransom Demands

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 1 (AP).—Terrorists who took over the Venezuelan Consulate in this Caribbean nation reportedly are holding firm to ransom demands for the release of a woman official of the U.S. Embassy and six other hostages.

The six terrorists are demanding the release of 37 imprisoned guerrillas and \$1 million in ransom. They seized the American Barbara Hotchkiss, head of local U.S. Information Service operations, and the others Friday.

The Most Rev. Hugo Polanco, Roman Catholic archbishop of Santo Domingo, who has been conducting negotiations with the terrorists, today contradicted earlier reports that the terrorists were weakening in their demands and would settle for the release of one imprisoned terrorist leader, without any money payment.

"I want you to know one thing," the prelate told newsmen after a 15-minute talk with the terrorists on the porch of the consulate. "They have not lessened their original demands."

The Dominican government has refused to release any prisoners or pay any ransom and has offered the terrorists only safe conduct out of the country.

## Policy Seeks to Regain Occupied Territories

## Fahmy Links Oil to Mideast Peace

By Marilyn Berger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 1 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy told the General Assembly today that the Arabs had used their oil only to secure their "legitimate rights" and only after "warning the countries which assist Israel" in occupying their territories.

Mr. Fahmy responded to statements last week by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger concerning what were called the catastrophic consequences of a continued policy by the oil cartel to rig prices at artificially high levels. In doing so, Mr. Fahmy directly linked the supply of Arab oil to the settlement of the Middle East problem.

Mr. Kissinger has sought to break the link between the issues of supply and price of oil on the one hand and the Middle East controversy on the other.

But Mr. Fahmy insisted upon the connection. "This question cannot be tackled on the basis of isolating its political factors from economic considerations," he said.

## Mobilize Their Oil

"When the Arabs decided to mobilize their oil to serve the battle that affects their destiny," he added, "they did not in reality and in all fairness manipulate the destinies and fate of peoples. The Arabs chose a noble but love and sympathy for all peoples but, when they took their action, they were replying to a rash policy adopted by some statesmen without any consideration for Arab interests. They also used their oil only within the limits that would secure for them their legitimate rights."

Mr. Fahmy said the Arab countries lifted the oil embargo "immediately after the countries against which it was imposed." In particular the United States changed their attitude and directed their policy toward contributing to a just and lasting settlement.

Mr. Fahmy also answered Mr. Kissinger's argument that the oil prices were rigged at a high level by a political decision and that they could therefore be lowered by political decision.

## Economic Factors

Mr. Fahmy emphasized economic factors. The price of oil, he said, went up only after the prices of other raw materials and manufactured goods had gone up.

Moreover, he said, the industrialized countries controlled the prices of their goods through "speculations and monopolies regardless of the requirements of the world." Finally, he said, the Arabs were not alone in raising prices but joined with other oil producers.

"The attempt to distort the reputation of Arab countries and defame them will only lead to widening the gap between the parties concerned and this is bound to delay reaching a balanced solution," he said.

Last night, the Arab League told Mr. Kissinger that his Middle East achievements to date were insufficient to gain an Arab-Israeli peace and urged him to intensify his efforts.

Mr. Kissinger, who had earlier announced a four-day trip to the Middle East starting Oct. 9, expressed his determination to use all of America's influence to continue seeking a lasting settlement.

The United States will "spare no effort" in its current effort to promote peace in the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger said, adding, "With your understanding and support, I am confident we can make progress."

In an exchange of toasts at a

dinner which Mr. Kissinger offered for members of the League, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fawzi Na'f, speaking to 20-nation group, said: "The we have reached today is a sary and useful but it is not sufficient to achieve peace. only a preliminary stage has opened the door."

Intensification of Effort  
The present circumstances require an intensification of efforts," the Lebanese diplomat said.

"I can say our expect from you are as great as responsibilities which shoulder," Mr. Na'f added.

Mr. Kissinger urged the once again to recognize the world economy is interdependent and that harm done to nations by raising oil would inevitably hurt the as well.

Algeria, Iraq, Libya and Democratic Republic of the Congo declined to attend the dinner. U.S. officials said.

Those who attended in representatives of Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the Arab Emirates and the Arab Republic.

Mr. Kissinger will follow trip to the Middle East extended trip to the Soviet Union, Pakistan, Bangladesh and possibly Yugoslavia, Iran, American officials today.

## 2 Arabs Killed in Clash

TEL AVIV, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Two Arab guerrillas today second clash in less than a week close to the Lebanese front the sixth such encounter month.

## Syrian Urges Halted

DAMASCUS, Oct. 1 (AP).—Syrian Defense Minister Tlass called today for a halt to the Syrian offensive against Israel and that Syria possessed what could hit any point Jewish state.

Gen. Tlass accused Israel of lying about its peaceful intentions and of trying to maintain current status quo that keep most of Syria's Golan Heights in Israeli

## House and Senate Conferees Agree on Election Reform Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

to \$30 million each; in primaries, to \$10 million for each candidate for all primaries combined.

No House candidate could spend more than \$70,000 in the primary and \$70,000 in the general election, plus an added \$14,000 in each case for fund-raising.

A Senate candidate could spend up to 8 cents per voting-age person in his state, or \$100,000, whichever was more, in his primary, plus an added 20 cents per fund-raising; and up to 12 cents per voting-age person, or \$150,000, plus the added 20 cents per fund-raising, in the general election. Statewide House candidates would be treated the same as a senator.

National committees and state committees could spend up to two cents per eligible voter in presidential, Senate and House races in addition to what the candidate himself spends.

Presidential candidates of major parties would receive the

entire \$30 million which they are allowed to spend in the general election from the government, out of the tax-checkoff fund set up three years ago for presidential races but never used. It now has about a \$30-million balance and will have much more by 1976.

In addition, any candidate in presidential primaries could receive government subsidies of up to half the \$10-million spending limit on a 50-50 matching basis, provided he first raises \$100,000 in "seed money" from private sources in small contributions to show broad support.

The major parties would also get \$2 million each for their conventions.

Minor-party candidates would be eligible for subsidies in proportion to their party's total votes.

## Leftist Students In Athens March On U.S. Embassy

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Leftist students, shouting anti-American slogans, demonstrated in front of Athens University tonight and then defied the government by marching on the U.S. Embassy. There were no incidents before the crowd dispersed.

The government had banned the planned march yesterday under martial law. Police did not follow the marchers, but a police spokesman said a strong force was guarding the embassy.

There were anti-American demonstrations in Athens and other Greek cities last summer, and a series of U.S. servicemen were burned to protest the failure of the United States to prevent Turkey's invasion of Cyprus. Today's demonstration was called to support the Greek Cypriots.

"CIA—military police—treason," "Pigs go home" and "All the fleets out of the Mediterranean," the demonstrators' placards read.

## Elizabeth to Visit Japan

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip, will pay a state visit to Japan from May 7 to 12 next year, Buckingham Palace announced today.

## Greeks to Learn Another Greek

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (AP).—A government decree has ordered that "demotic" Greek, the colloquial language, be taught in elementary schools rather than "Katharevusa," the unadulterated Greek favored by purists.

The decree, soon to be extended to secondary schools, ended decades of debate that at times has provoked rioting.

The dictatorial regime which ruled Greece for seven years until July had damned demotic Greek as "vulgar," "un-Greek" and even "Communist."

A government report published with the decree said: "Demotic Greek is the living language of our people. It is the most expressive organ for our national needs."

## Psychological Problems Also Are Posed by Mastectomies

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (NYT).—What has been called "the operation that women fear most" was performed Saturday on Betty Ford, the President's wife.

The operation is a mastectomy, or surgical removal of the breast. It causes many women to worry that they are somehow "incomplete," that their husbands will view them as deformed, and that they may no longer be able to wear beautiful clothes, play tennis, swim and do the other things they used to do.

Until a few years ago, mastectomy was a taboo subject for public discussion. But beginning in 1972, prominent women such as Shirley Temple Black and Marjorie Main, the wife of Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, began talking publicly about their mastectomies, helping bring the subject into the open.

Since then, the various forms

of the operation—radical, modified, simple—discussed on television talk shows and written about in popular books and magazines. A volunteer organization of mastectomy survivors called Reach to Recovery has sprung up to advise and assist women after they undergo the operation. The group has 3,000 members.

## Fearful Aspects

Still, the fearful psychological aspects of the operation do not seem to have been greatly diminished, judging from interviews with women who have had the surgery.

"The first thing you think about is whether or not you're going to live," said Teresa Lasser, 51, of Manhattan, who underwent Reach to Recovery in 1963. "And then the second thing you think about is how the man in your life is going to react. You wonder, 'Will he think I'm the same

woman he loved before the operation?'"

Mrs. Lasser, the widow of J. K. Lasser, the author of "Your Income Tax," had a radical mastectomy in 1952 in which a breast and part of her chest and underarm were removed.

She recalled that for seven months after she went home from the hospital, her husband hid in the bathroom while she undressed in the closet. "I thought he couldn't bear to look at her body; he thought she would be embarrassed if he did. Eventually, they talked out the problem, and it was overcome."

"I guess the most important thing is to have a very loving husband," said Paula Green, the president of Reach to Recovery, Inc., a Manhattan advertising agency. Miss Green, who is in her late 40s, said she had a radical mastectomy 15 years ago, after she had been married for 11 years.

"My husband [John Gluckman] is very supportive, and I have the feeling that President Ford is, too," she said. "John treated me like he always did, and he held my hand—all the way. I felt badly that he was getting less than he should, but he never made me feel like I was less than a woman."

"Really," said Miss Green, whose agency produced a prize-winning television spot called "Breast Self-Examination" for the American Cancer Society, "losing a breast is the same thing as losing a finger. It doesn't change the person."

A Gallup poll last year found that U.S. women were more worried about breast cancer than any other disease. However, fewer than one in five examined her breasts regularly, and only half had annual breast examinations by physicians, the poll found.

Most cases of breast cancer are found by the woman herself, when she notices a lump, a thickening, or a sore that does not heal. Unfortunately, in about 90 per cent of the cases, the disease has spread beyond the breast by the time it is detected, which greatly reduces the chance of cure. Most mastectomy patients are middle-aged or older.

Adrienne Johnson, who was only 20 when she had a radical mastectomy last year, said it had

not made any difference in her life.

"I had no fears that I can recall," Miss Johnson said. Irving Mansfield, husband of Jacqueline Susann, the novelist who died of cancer on Sept. 21, recalled that his wife had told her doctor shortly before undergoing a mastectomy in 1963: "I don't want to have it done, because Irving will leave me."

"It didn't make any difference to me, none," Mr. Mansfield said. "I think I loved her more afterwards, because, in a sense, she became a little more beautiful. She never undressed in front of me anymore. The only worry I had was that I might try to lean overboard, try to overcompensate for the operation, and she would have seen right through that."

Many mastectomy patients worry that they will not be able to wear fashionable clothes again. Most of them find, however, that they can wear almost anything they could before—with the exception of bikinis.

Mrs. Ford, the wife of the Indiana senator, is fond of telling how, on her first big social night after her operation, she chose a low-cut evening gown.

"I just wanted to prove that I could wear it," she said.

Mrs. Ford Stronger, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Betty Ford's doctors reported today that she is regaining her strength and had a "very favorable day" following her surgery Saturday at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

"Her spirits are excellent," Mrs. Ford's doctors said in a bulletin issued late in the afternoon. They said her temperature had returned to normal and all other vital signs continued normal.

Doctors William Fouty and William Laksh said in their bulletin that Mrs. Ford had been sitting in a chair, reading, watching television and receiving members of her family.

The medical bulletin was issued by the White House press office this evening. An earlier announcement said she had a good night last night, enjoyed breakfast and walked some.

OPENING DAY—Former White House aide John Ehrlichman arriving with his for first day of Watergate cover-up trial at U.S. District Court in Washington.

## Sirica Begins Selection of Cover-Up Jurors

(Continued from Page 1)

peared relaxed and unmoved by the demonstration.

At 9:30 a.m., Judge Sirica brought the court to order and announced the case of "the United States versus John Mitchell, et al."

He then addressed the prospective jurors, who occupied most of the seats in the courtroom, and said that the indictment against the defendants "is simply an accusation... it is not evidence in the case."

The judge said that "every effort will be made to conclude the trial before the [Christmas] holiday season, although that may not be possible."

He told the prospective jurors that those chosen as the 12 regulars and six alternates would be sequestered at a hotel near the courthouse for the duration of the trial and would be prohibited from seeing all newspaper and television reports on Watergate.

The judge said the trial sessions would be held from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Mondays through Fridays, but added that in order to speed up the proceedings, the hours might be extended until 6 p.m., and half-day Saturday sessions might be added.

Judge Sirica then began the series of general questions in open court concerning obvious prejudice, possible relationship to a person involved in the case and other factors that would automatically exclude a prospective juror from the panel. When finished with such queries, the judge will question the remaining veniremen privately.

The first question asked the prospective jurors was whether any of them would be "most uncomfortable by having to serve on this sequestered jury or that it would be serious interference with something you had planned or something you feel obligated to do."

More than 90 persons stood in response and Judge Sirica then questioned them more closely at the bench. Most of them were excused.

Later, both prosecution and defense attorneys will question the

jurors. Selection of the 12 alternates is expected to take at least a week.

Yesterday, Judge Sirica, the trial of Gordon Strickland, former aide of the seven men originally indicted in the cover-up, 1 day's proceedings.

Charles Colson, the attorney indicted in the cover-up charges against him, after plea-bargaining and was guilty on another charge. He is serving a one to three years in a prison.

There had been no form to quash the two subpoenas for the attorneys for Mr. Nixon last month and the former president cannot prosecute in the case. A trial may reveal more of former president's role in the scandal.

## Liechtenstein Jail Pinch

VAUDIZ, Liechtenstein, Oct. 1 (AP).—Liechtenstein authorities reported today that for the first time the principality's prison is overcrowded. There are 15 prisoners in the 10 cells.



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## icates, Art, Gold

## Investors Seek Alternatives, Perturb U.S. Stock Market

By Michael C. Jensen

YORK, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Tens of thousands of investors in these days of falling prices on Wall Street are looking for alternatives to the U.S. stock market.

One of the most popular alternatives is Japanese art. A 43-year-old trumpet player and proprietor, has pulled his money out of stocks and is now investing in Japanese art.

Others are turning to gold. The price of gold has risen sharply in the last few months, and many investors are looking for a safe haven for their money.

Some investors are looking for alternatives in the form of real estate. The price of real estate has risen sharply in the last few months, and many investors are looking for a safe haven for their money.

Others are looking for alternatives in the form of foreign currencies. The price of foreign currencies has risen sharply in the last few months, and many investors are looking for a safe haven for their money.

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Japanese tempera paintings and tables made from cherry, burl, mahogany and walnut wood.

This winter, the two men said, they plan to invest heavily in Oriental art, old Delft china, signed French and English antique bronzes and English-glass paintings.

Loss of Liquidity Although a drawback to investing in such items is the loss of liquidity, or the ability to convert an investment quickly into cash, Mr. Jensen said there always was a buyer, if he wished to sell an antique.

The number of individual owners of stock in the country grew steadily from about 5.5 million in the early 1960s to an estimated 32.5 million in early 1972. About two years ago, however, the trend began to reverse itself, and early this year the number was estimated to be about 30.9 million.

Many investors, however, decided to avoid brokerage firms altogether. A result of the stock-market exodus was that many brokerage firms, hard-hit financially, opened special departments dealing in insurance, real-estate trusts, commodities, options and other alternatives to stocks and bonds.

Novel Approach A relatively novel approach was taken by Nancy and Dale Reiner of Georgetown, Conn. The couple evaluated their financial position—savings certificates, stocks and real estate were among their holdings—their career goals and the economy. They decided they wanted to go into business for themselves.

Borrowing money from a bank and dipping into their savings, they set up a business with \$30,000. Mr. Reiner, formerly a sales executive with a large company, became a manufacturer's representative. He bought a franchise operation, which sells bedroom furnishings in Westport.

"We feel we have more control than before," Mrs. Reiner said. "Our personal success or failure is more closely held by us."

A less-radical investment alternative enjoying popularity is the savings certificate, sold by banks and paying interest rates ranging from about 6 per cent to 11 per cent or more, depending upon the amount of money involved and the length of time the money is left in the bank.

Miami Widow Jane Schwartz, a Miami Beach widow, said that she maintains a small savings account and adds to it \$1,000 savings certificates whenever she can.

Another Miami investor, a 31-year-old attorney, said that she has been investing in large-denomination certificates of deposit by forming pools with five or six other persons. Each of the pool partners puts up about \$20,000 toward a \$120,000 certificate, which yields about 11 1/2 per cent annually.

With our present 12 per cent inflation," she said, "it's the only way not to lose too much on the real value of the dollar."

Some investors have been cashing in their savings certificates, which pay less than certificates of deposit and are issued in smaller denominations, to invest in U.S. Treasury bills.

Converting to Cash Melvin Rieberg, a 45-year-old Philadelphia accountant, said he began about a year ago to convert certificates into cash so he could buy Treasury notes in \$5,000 denominations that averaged an annual return of about 9 per cent.

Another Philadelphiaan, Samuel Jacoby, 64, took a different approach. Once a big stock market slinger, Mr. Jacoby, who is a vice-president of a lumber company, said that he was putting his money in a real-estate subsidiary established by his employer.

In addition to making a "six-figure" investment in the subsidiary, he said, he also recently bought some tax-exempt bonds yielding 8 per cent.

"The content to stay the way I am now," he said, "although I could see myself attracted back to the market if the climate improves."



LIFE IN A BUBBLE—David, the three-year-old boy who lives in a plastic enclosure at the Texas Medical Center

## U.S. Boy, 3, Has Lived Only in Bubble, May Never Get Out

By Paul Reccer

HOUSTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—David is a 3-year-old who has never known a mother's kiss or the touch of a bare human hand. He lives in a plastic bubble, and doctors say there's no certainty he'll ever live elsewhere.

David suffers from a disease known as severe combined immune deficiency. His body has no immune defenses against disease. Even bacteria that most people can easily throw off could kill him.

For three years he has breathed filtered air, eaten sterilized food and been cuddled only by hands wearing big, black rubber gloves which extend through the wall of his bubble.

He was delivered by Caesarean section Sept. 21, 1971, and was immediately put into a plastic-walled bubble.

Thinking of "Getting Out" "It's only in the last month or six weeks that he's begun to think about getting out," Dr. David Freedman, a professor of pediatrics at the Baylor College of Medicine, said.

"I think that the next step is for him to try to remove himself from that room. The whole question is, how long can you keep someone in a goldfish bowl."

At the request of the boy's mother and father, hospital officials have declined to give the youngster's last name or identify his parents. They said he has a sister.

Dr. Freedman said that, so far, David's development—physically, intellectually and emotionally—has gone well.

The boy is brighter than most children his age, his language skills are advanced and "he already knows his letters," Dr. Freedman said.

Agile and Strong The boy is also agile and strong. He jumps and climbs and plays ball inside his 9-foot by 7-foot by 6-foot bubble with more skill than most 3-year-olds. He sleeps in a tunnel-shaped annex to the bubble.

David knows his mother and father, even though they've been only faces on the other side of a plastic wall. He responds to them with affection.

"David doesn't know there's other ways of expressing affection," Dr. Maurice Diamond, a professor of pediatrics at Texas Children's Hospital, said. "It's been startling to me how much human feeling has gotten through that plastic."

"There hasn't been any skin-to-skin contact, but there's been lots of cuddling with the gloves."

He goes home in a portable bubble and stays with his family every six weeks or so. He

lives there in a grouping of bubbles.

But for David, this is no longer enough. Dr. Freedman says the boy is beginning to bargain in a 3-year-old sort of way for freedom from his plastic cage.

Once, when he saw his father working, he said, "You let me out of this bubble and I'll help you."

Another time, he told his mother, "When I get out of this bubble, I'll go with you to the kitchen."

What the future holds is uncertain. David's condition occurs about once in every 10,000 births. For most, death comes in eight or nine months, usually from an infection.

Dr. John Montgomery and Dr. Raphael Wilson, co-leaders of a team caring for the child, say the boy has only eight types of germs in his body, all apparently acquired from food. None are dangerous.

Awaken Immunity What the doctors hope to do is to awaken David's natural immunity. Next week, they plan to try injections of a thymus extract that has been used in research. Several other techniques have also been attempted.

But Dr. Montgomery says, "We don't know anything at this time that holds promise of a permanent cure."

"One possibility is that we will not have to do anything," Dr. Wilson said. He said that two German infants, held in isolation for two years, spontaneously developed immunity.

There's a possibility that David could some day leave the bubble in a special suit similar to the space suit that astronauts wore on the moon. Space scientists are experimenting with such a suit for David.

Doctors say the youngster bounces around his small plastic home with abandon, playing with a ball, climbing inside a large, plastic frog and spending hours playing with visitors and watching television.

Stays Up for the News "He loves 'Sesame Street,'" Dr. Montgomery said. "He'll even stay up to watch the news."

Music is piped into his chamber, and "his favorite record is the 'Beatles,'" Dr. Diamond said.

His sterile room has some advantages. For instance, he cannot have dental decay because there's no bacteria to cause it. And his occasional cuts have healed rapidly.

"I have never felt sorry for David," Dr. Montgomery said. "You must consider the alternative."



in Houston, climbs into his bedroom, at left, and rides a tricycle around his sterilized quarters, at right.

## 'Smart Robot' Sought in U.S. for Earthly, Unearthly Tasks

By Marvin Miles

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 1.—A particularly smart robot is being developed for possible exploration of the planets and it may lead to the use of artificial intelligence systems to perform some of man's more dangerous or monotonous jobs.

Sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the robot is being designed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in conjunction with a team from the California Institute of Technology that is working on one portion of its computer brain.

It will have metal arms and hands, television and laser eyes and wheels for legs, according to William Whitney, technical chief of the program.

The immediate objective, he said, is to test the feasibility of performing scientific work on a planet without having to control the robot with a constant stream of instructions.

Russia's Rover In this regard, the approach of the JPL differs from Russia's moon rover, a machine that requires constant attention from earth.

The smart robot now being assembled by the JPL as a test model would have more self-reliance and eventually, perhaps, would be able to accomplish complex tasks on its own.

"It will be able to work in a complex, realistic environment and make some choices on its own," Mr. Whitney said. "It will be able to pick up rocks and analyze a sample optically to extract information from it."

It should be able to estimate the weight and density of rocks it picks up, he added, and perhaps it would be capable of developing its own plans for certain tasks.

The robot also must have a survival capability that would enable it to move around boulders on its own and recognize craters and cliffs to avoid being damaged.

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Communications Lag Artificial intelligence of this level is required because of a communications lag that could range from 12 minutes to a half-hour for a round-trip message between earth and Mars.

To be effective, Mr. Whitney pointed out, the robot should have enough autonomy to operate and survive during this interim and ideally would function with earth controllers serving only as advisers.

Meir Weinstein, visiting assistant professor of computer science at Caltech, is directing a team of graduate students developing an "executive program" for the robot, a system by which scientists and engineers would communicate with it.

"There is a great interest in the field of robotics," Mr. Weinstein said. "The National Science Foundation, for example, is funding studies of industrial automation robots."

Advanced robots, he noted, eventually might be put to work on a variety of earthbound tasks in environments that are hostile to man, such as fire-fighting, working in radioactive areas or mining the sea floor.

Sections of the robot are being

## Bipartisan Plan Attacked

## U.S. House Debates Reforms In Structure of Committees

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (NYT).—The House yesterday began debating how to reorganize itself, with some senior Democrats attacking a bipartisan panel's six-month-old proposal for restructuring of committees.

By a surprisingly large margin—53 to 25—the House approved the ground rules for debating the issue after Rep. Richard Bolling, D-Mo., chairman of the bipartisan committee that drafted the plan, warned that it would be "unthinkable" for the House not to face the issue.

The strength of sentiment for the first reorganization of House committees since 1946 is expected to be tested over the next few days when voting starts on a long list of amendments.

Pending on the House floor are three reorganization plans. One, drafted by the Bolling committee, would make sweeping changes such as restricting representatives to serve on only one major committee, dividing the Education and Labor Committee, increasing the power of the Rules Committee and reducing the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee.

A second proposal, compiled by a committee of the Democratic caucus headed by Rep. Butler Hansen of Washington, would make fewer changes in the existing committee structure. A third plan, by Rep. Dave Martin, R-Neb., seeks to strike a compromise between the Bolling and Hansen plans.

Rep. Leonor Sullivan, D-Mo., chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, said that the Bolling proposals "would tear asunder the fabric of the House and lead to a great deal of lasting bitterness."

Austrian Socialists Lose Seats in Voting VIENNA, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Austria's ruling Socialist party lost 31 seats today after elections to provincial chambers of labor, which watch over workers' interests.

The Socialists retained control of eight of the nine provincial chambers, but their total vote dropped by 5.3 per cent. The conservative Federation of Workers and Employers increased its vote by 5.3 per cent and took 46 new seats. There were nearly 1.2 million voters.

President Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon does not exempt Mr. Nixon from potential civil liability of the pardon.

Mr. Halperin is asking for injunctive relief and monetary damages, including \$100 for each day the writ was in place, the maximum award prescribed by law.

Aide Says Bonn Has Plan to End EEC Farm Crisis HAMBURG, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl said tonight that West Germany had worked out a compromise proposal to end the European Economic Community crisis over Bonn's rejection of a 5 per cent increase in farm prices.

Mr. Ertl said that the proposal was decided on here tonight by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other ministers. It will be put to the conference of Common Market agriculture and finance ministers in Luxembourg tomorrow, he added.

The proposal is aimed at reconciling national subsidies and Common Market regulations, Mr. Ertl said.

He gave no details of the plan. Chancellor Schmidt, Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Interior Minister Werner Maihofer and four junior ministers worked on the plan with him, he said.

The ministers were in Hamburg for the annual congress of the Free Democratic party, the junior partner in the West German government.

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## Unconventional Diplomacy

Relations between the United States and Castro's Cuba have never fitted into any very formal pattern, and have engaged the attention of many historians and publicists in trying to track down the tentative zig-zags and the flamboyant sags of their jagged course. It is quite in keeping with the kaleidoscopic past, therefore, that the first semi-official efforts to bring some kind of normality to those relations should be highly unconventional.

The gesture from Washington was made by two members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sens. Javits and Pell. They were greeted in Havana with warmth and sent home in a glow of hope. But in between, Fidel Castro let loose a fine rhetorical fireworks display, directed against U.S. policy.

It would be easy enough to retort to Castro's charges of Washington's interference abroad by citing the once quite unanimous opinion in the Americas that Cuban revolutionary intervention in the domestic concerns of neighbor states was a clear and dangerous fact. And to point out that Washington's folly and wrong in the Bay of Pigs was followed by Havana's folly and wrong of importing offensive missiles. But a sequence of exchanging charges will not resolve the basic problem of Cuba's position in today's Western Hemisphere, to say nothing

of a large number of other American capitals.

There are real difficulties in improving discourse and trade between Cuba and the United States, quite apart from the confusions and bitterness created by the events of the past dozen years. There are claims and counter-claims involving money; there is the status of the U.S. base on Guantanamo; there is the Cuban association with the Soviet Union. One does not hear much of the Monroe Doctrine in these days: It has been largely overtaken by technology and events. But the missile crisis is not all that distant in time, détente is not all that secure, Castro is not all that independent to remove the island—90 miles from Florida—completely from strategic considerations.

Nevertheless, it is possible now to move toward bringing Cuba into a less strained connection with the mainland. Other Latin American states want it to be done, and have taken steps in that direction; both Cuba and the United States could benefit by it, and the mutual risks that loomed so threateningly during the cold war have sensibly diminished. What specific avenues were opened by the Javits-Pell mission remain to be disclosed, but the atmosphere seems favorable to at least explore them. Unconventional diplomacy can have its advantages in unconventional situations.

## Aid Endangered

The Ford administration has chosen to risk two of its most urgent foreign economic programs rather than tolerate a modest—and probably ineffective—congressional effort to limit presidential discretion in the disbursement of foreign aid funds.

Neither a \$200-million program for food and nutrition assistance nor the \$350 million earmarked for economic development in Egypt and Syria would be likely to clear the Congress if the White House's present legislative strategy were allowed to prevail. As it is, Monday's legislative maneuvers by both supporters and opponents of the administration seemed to throw the whole foreign aid program into question.

The administration has found fault with four provisions in the foreign aid bill as it was expected to emerge from the Senate: A sharply lowered ceiling on aid to Indochina, a ban on aid to Turkey, and repeal of two long-standing loopholes by which the President could redistribute aid allotments and draw down defense department stocks of military material for other countries' use

upon a simple declaration that he found it in the national interest to do so.

Virtually on the eve of a touch-and-go Senate debate, the administration reinforced the critics of foreign aid by indicating it would prefer no new programs at all to a bill containing those restrictions. This seems in itself a dubious ordering of priorities. The strategy envisaged that the two endangered programs could be revived in some other legislative form. It seems a gross misreading of congressional sensitivities to imagine that measures sought by the administration could somehow be reinstated without having the restrictions sought by Congress reinstated at the same time.

The promised aid to Egypt is central to Secretary of State Kissinger's credibility as a Middle East negotiator, just as a tangible offer of technology for food and nutrition relief is a key step in the American campaign for international economic cooperation. It is more important to the country that these programs not be sacrificed than that the President's discretionary powers be retained.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Diplomats Protest

The tradition of American professional diplomats is to accept without public complaint the appointment of noncareer ambassadors—and to make the best of it. Many a Foreign Service officer has worked overtime to make up for the incompetence of an ambassador who had obtained his job by cash contributions or service to his political party.

Now, with refreshing boldness, the American Foreign Service Association has challenged President Ford's nomination of Peter Flanigan as ambassador to Spain and has condemned the "sale, rental or auction of ambassadorships." The diplomats ask the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for "the most careful scrutiny" of Mr. Flanigan, recalling that he was linked in Watergate

testimony to the appointment of Dr. Ruth Parks as ambassador to Luxembourg, allegedly in return for a large contribution to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

The association might well object to Mr. Flanigan on the additional ground that, with Spain already entering the inevitably difficult post-Franco era—even though the aging generalissimo is still nominally in charge—the Madrid post is not one for on-the-job training. A skilled professional is called for at a time when Spain faces painful adjustment and probable upheaval. The President would be well advised to take the Foreign Service's rare intervention to heart and withdraw the nomination of Mr. Flanigan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Whither Portugal?

The apparent irrationalism intermittently observable in Lisbon is undoubtedly due largely to the lack of clarity in the power makeup of the heterogeneous and delicately-balanced structure of the bodies making up the government. These, after all, have no mandate from the nation and are in theory only there in a caretaker role until elections can clarify the situation next spring. But the irrationalism is also an expression of general insecurity, with differences of view as to how to handle urgent problems of the moment, rivalry for the future electorate and probably some sort of subconscious fear of "sinister forces" all overlaying one another in changing permutations. The latest sensation and the shift in the power structure it has caused have probably strengthened the left even further. On the other hand, Spínola's successor and sometime military superior, Costa Gomes, is undoubtedly a moderate and a cold fish into the bargain. Whether he will be successful in restoring

some sort of level-headedness to those around him, or whether it will shortly become his own turn to walk the plank, remains to be seen.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Portugal has stumbled against the self-evident truth that democracy, as practiced in Western Europe, is an organic growth. It does not spring fully-armed from the ruins of a dictatorship. The country may have further and worse crises to endure before the form of its governmental system is established.

What is happening now is the struggle for position before the elections in March, which are far enough away to cause anxiety not only about the interim but about whether they will ever take place. Only the left is organized. . . . But although Gen. Spínola was clearly not the man to preside over the current bedlam, there is good reason to believe that it will not all be "crisis and chaos," as he fears. . . .

—From the *Guardian* (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 2, 1899

LONDON—The Daily News Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Queen Wilhelmina has received a letter from Queen Victoria, in which the latter deeply deplures the turn in the Transvaal crisis and assures Queen Wilhelmina that she had exerted all her influence to the limits of her constitutional rights in favor of a peaceful settlement.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 2, 1924

WASHINGTON—This baseball-mad town greeted its victorious team in a monster demonstration as the club returned home yesterday. The thousands on hand were led in the cheering by President Coolidge, senators, representatives and District of Columbia officials. The crowd's favorites were the young manager of the Washington Senators, Eddy Rynn, and veteran pitcher Walter Johnson.



*'Don't Expect Immediate Improvement. Remember, We Didn't Get You Into This Mess Overnight.'*

## Kissinger, Haig and J. Edgar

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Last year, after learning that I was among the 17 government officials and newsmen illegally wiretapped, I called Al Haig to find out if President Nixon had known about the tap on my line.

"Absolutely not," said Haig. "The President was shocked to learn about it just now."

The general was lying, it seems. In testimony released as part of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's whitewash of the Kissinger-Haig role in wiretapping, Sen. Fulbright asked: "So is it correct to conclude that the President personally requested that each of these individuals be tapped?"

Our next NATO commander replied artfully: "...Three or four weeks ago the President signed a letter suggesting that he approved them, and, therefore, I believe that he did."

### Curious Thought

Then Haig added a curious thought about Nixon's approval of each of these invasions of privacy: "Now, how formally that was done, whether it was done by Mr. Ehrlichman or Mr. Haldeman in his behalf, or Dr. Kissinger running it by him, I can't say."

Consider those words, because they reveal a conception of a plural president that is the root of so much of the Watergate agony. When I recently re-interviewed Haig for lying to me last year about whether the President "knew," he replied in the same vein: "You know, Bill, the President is more than one man."

The idea of a hydra-headed president, with accountability diffused and blame unobtainable, is the Kissinger-Haig defense against bearing responsibility for their active sponsorship of an illegal White House spying operation. They were just "following orders" from a president who—in their eyes—was sometimes J. Edgar Hoover, sometimes John Mitchell, and once in a while the individual who had been elected to the job. Spying on his colleagues was necessary, Kissinger explained over the sound of Sen. Case's sympathetic chucking, to show the fierceness of his own loyalty—after all, Henry had long experience in Washington under Democrats: "I was a friend of both Jack and Robert Kennedy. In 1967 I conducted negotiations with the North Vietnamese for Harriman and Katzenbach. I saw a great deal of Robert Kennedy before his assassination and, of course, I was a consultant to the President then."

### Forgotten

This decade-long record of top-level Washington experience was suddenly forgotten by Kissinger when asked to explain his remark to director Hoover that Henry and his friends "would destroy whoever did this" leaking.

"I was new in Washington," he explained. "...I might have had a tendency to show him that I was alert to the danger of security."

Dead men tell no tales, Kissinger and Haig have decided, and—as expected—they have tried to place the largest portion of guilt about the wiretaps at the doorstep of the FBI.

In several cases, mine included, the orders to wiretap were requested by William Sullivan, deputy FBI director, who said he received surveillance requests from Al Haig. Hoover would then get

written authorization from the attorney general and the taps went on. But Kissinger and Haig now claim the FBI documents lie, swearing they knew nothing about certain of the taps which were attributed to them.

Whom does that leave holding the bag? J. Edgar Hoover, who was deep-shed by the grin reaper a while back, and William Sullivan, who insists that Haig did indeed make the wiretap requests he now denies.

If we are to believe the Kissinger-Haig defense, we must believe that the FBI was run with no concern for professionalism, with embarrassing activities left lightly covered by stories that could readily be disavowed, which was not the way J. Edgar Hoover was known to operate.

The conflict in testimony between the Kissinger-Haig defense and the testimony of the living FBI men is absolute: Somebody is committing consistent perjury, and nobody in government is interested in finding out who's lying.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigation was a joke; Sen. Scott even rallied that the protests of the people who were tapped was "a disgusting performance;" the committee recoiled from the line that Kissinger dropped about yet another FBI program of wiretapping, not yet revealed.

The special prosecution force does not find illegal wiretapping ideologically satisfying and has dropped it. The last I heard from Leon Jaworski was a message relayed to me by Al Haig a few months ago to "tell your man Safire to lay off." Haig said he told the special prosecutor I was not his man.

Which is true enough. Al Haig has boasted to colleagues in San Clemente of a \$200,000-a-year offer in the private sector from the Rockefeller. Let him take it.

The post held with honor by Generals Eisenhower, Gruenther, Ridgway, and Norstad should not go to the overly good soldier who—to this day—thinks that "the president is more than one man."

## After the U.S. Economic Summit

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Despite a certain amount of demagoguery and an inevitable, incredible degree of partisanship, the U.S. "economic summit" did about as much as could reasonably have been expected to prepare the ground for plotting a new economic policy.

For one thing, the summit demonstrated almost universal agreement that the problems bedeviling Americans are tough, complex, interrelated and resistant to quick solutions.

For another, it dramatized the fact that responsibility for long-term solutions must be shared by the Republican administration and the Democratic Congress. Leaders of both parties will be operating under the healthy prod of the knowledge that their performance will be the main issue in the next presidential election.

### Momentum

By pledging to provide his own recommendations within the next week, President Ford has assured that the momentum of the summit will not be lost. And by moving with dispatch himself, he has put pressure on the congressional Democrats to redeem their pledge to set this year on needed economic legislation.

As a practical matter, Congress cannot do much between now and election day. The Democrats are not going to forgo the economic issue in the midterm campaign by endorsing Mr. Ford's suggestions, but if Republican candidates find the White House program palatable, the next four weeks can provide a healthy dialogue about alternatives in economic policy and set the stage for congressional action in the post-election session.

The most important precepts for that action were set forth by Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., one of the leading Republican economic policy men in Congress.

"Wherever we're going," he said, "we'd better get started and since there isn't any quick solution, and the long-term effort is going to affect and involve everybody, we'd better have

plenty of guidance and mileposts to measure progress along the way."

In line with that suggestion, it might be helpful if the President provided a timetable or set of targets for the action he recommends—as the public can hold both the Congress and the President accountable for what they undertake to deliver.

Mr. Ford is a man of Congress, and he has a realistic sense of the pace of complex legislation on Capitol Hill. But if he believes the national interest requires a trade bill by a certain date, and energy legislation by a certain date, and public employment legislation by a certain date, then he ought to set forth that timetable.

But he has to be equally tough on himself and his administration colleagues in judging fairly and reporting honestly the progress—or lack of progress—on the battles against inflation and recession. Alan Greenspan has set the right tone, in banishing the fairy-tale talk of his predecessor at the Council of Economic Advisors, in favor of some stark appraisals of our economic situation. His candor ought to be the model for all administration economic spokesmen.

In addition to pressure for action, and strict standards for evaluating progress, one other thing is needed from the national leadership. That is a clear signal that equity will be just as important as economic efficiency in setting new policies.

The American people are not children. They understand that some real sacrifices must be made to keep this economic squeeze from becoming an economic catastrophe.

If essential defense and domestic expenditures are to be met, and new investments in energy and resource development made, it is obvious someone is going to have to pay higher taxes.

If the inflationary cycle is going to be broken, without put-

## Claire Sterling From Rome:

Italian democratic leaders  
are beginning to look  
toward the Communists he  
to help them out of  
their mess.

ROME—There is a scurrying rumor here to the effect that somebody in the American Embassy has been seen having lunch in a Roman trattoria with somebody in the Communist party. There may be a perfectly simple explanation for this. But considering what sort of thing it might put into the Italian Communist's minds, not to mention the Russians' minds, our man in the embassy ought to watch his step.

If there is anything that might make the Russians nervous, it is the idea that we Americans would no longer mind too much if the Communists should join the government here. That would be the end of the Yalta line. And if there is anything the Russians have considered sacrosanct in foreign policy for well over a quarter of a century, it is the Yalta line.

Whether for better or worse, this geopolitical line drawn down the middle of Europe by Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill in World War II has withstood every onslaught of time. If not for the Yalta line, Italy might well be a Communist state by now. But Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia might well not be Communist states by now. Czechoslovakia in particular might never have gone Communist in the first place. It is documented history that the Communist coup there in 1948 was possible only because Gen. Eisenhower, in scrupulous regard for the Yalta line, refused to let Gen. Patton's troops move in to liberate Prague before the Red Army could get there. It is also common knowledge that the Red Army's invasion of Prague in 1968 was only possible because the Kremlin could count absolutely on continuing American respect for the same Yalta line. In fact, there is strong evidence that the Russians asked for—and got—explicit reassurance to this effect from Washington before sending a single Red Army tank across the Czechoslovak border. Over the previous decade or so, the Russians could safely rely on the same sort of invaluable American detachment in Budapest, Warsaw and East Berlin.

### Troublemakers

In return, of course, we have relied on the Russians to see to it that the Italian Communists, who are among the world's most expert troublemakers, would never actually get out of hand. There were several occasions when they might have taken over here if they had really tried. One was just as World War II was coming to an end, when Italy's Communist partisan fighters were armed to the teeth, and party leader Palmiro Togliatti came

back from Moscow in the th of time with the word from that revolution was out. If their more hotheaded came close to trying a revolution, in 1947, when he tried to assassinate Togliatti, and again, Stalin's end managed to call them off, then there have been moments here when con for a takeover must have pretty promising to the back room at party quarters. But the good old line has stopped them ever.

Over the years, of course have lost a good deal of revolutionary ardor, and interest they have shown in the government—necessitated by the awful prospect that might happen to should they actually find selves having to govern this try—has lain in some more, ous form of partnership governing democratic party even this has been less of overpowering yearning. Toger, as Italy has drifted and further towards a nervous breakdown, has been that the Italian communists want to join the gove resolutely enough to act it, but that they wouldn't to help it.

Some years ago, then, must have been a time when the then general secret his party, Luigi Longo, for I remember asking him I thought might be the obstacle to that plan. "I that we can't be sure of w Americans might do ab he answered. He didn't it was in both of our min nobody could be sure of w Russians might do ab the Americans might do e

### Scolded

At the time, as I recall, dola was scolded pretty by the then general secret his party, Luigi Longo, for so recklessly about joint government. Any prospect sort, Longo said flatly party paper L'Unita was "hypothetical" and unlike anything else for a for time. As time has passed, things have come to such in Rome that the pro hypothetical no longer. one, Italian democratic who wouldn't have drea such a thing five or 10 y are beginning to look to Communists here to hel out of their mess. By r Italian Communist's real danger of receiving tation to join in some government partner worse skill, of having litt but to accept. Some day, not even in the too distant there may be nothing left them from this fate we death, except for their line conviction that, for all it things being said these the gross inefficiency of and pitifully unwarlike set of the American per United States will simply this happen. Is it or that even we Americans, I san Communists' last. Is going to let them down? periodic American myset not believe my country, so dead to all sentiment

## —Letters—

### Sexual Bias

May the day come George F. Will (of the persuasion) can expect sort of thing he so satously supports in "Wro to Sexual Equality for (JET, Sept. 23).

Supposing that Mr. came concerned with domestic duties at hom should he let his cou as "housewife"—for wa better word? And how he really like that des

Bravo McGraw Hill, y ment "Guidelines for Treatment of the Sex laudatory attempt at the sexual bias so in built into our culture th escape even intelligent i Mr. Will—or doesn't he see it?

Paris. F.J. Mc



By Charles Mohr

previous jet engines  
saving on fuel.  
S  
its extravag  
on fuel.



## Waving Fingers at the Gale

One of the penalties the world must pay for today's instant communication is the instant simplification that goes with it. When President Ford and Mr. Kissinger bore down on the very tough problem posed by global inflation—and the part played in it by arbitrary increases in the price of oil—it was promptly dubbed, by the instant analysts, a "get tough" policy. And the response, from, among others, the Shah of Iran, visiting in faraway Australia, was not to what the President and the secretary of state said, but to how their remarks had been interpreted. "No one can wave a finger at us," said the Shah, "because we will wave a finger back."

Waving fingers to still a global economic gale is about as effective as whistling for a wind in a calm. The developing oil-producing nations have a case, and the Shah made it, sketchily, in his interview. The President of Venezuela has made it at greater length and with rather more plausibility in advertisements directed toward the American public. The case goes back to the crux of the matter: the terms of trade.

Producers of all raw materials have been very largely at the mercy of world market prices for their commodities. This has been tempered at times by various international cartel arrangements, as in sugar and coffee, and differing forms of local control have affected the price of other foodstuffs. Least affected by actual price-fixing have been in-

dustrial products in a highly competitive market. Yet the costs of those products have risen, largely through demand both among the industrialized and developing nations, and it is the latter who have been most severely affected.

To reduce these diverse and complex factors in the terms of trade to a rational basis will be far from easy. Lowering prices for industrial products does not only require shaving profits—and thereby reducing incentives and capital for investment—but lowered wages as well, so long as energy and raw material costs are fixed, or increase. And that, at the current election campaign in Britain will probably make clear, creates a very dangerous political situation. France is approaching its energy problem bravely, but there is little indication that its course will reduce the costs of its products. There is no facile answer to the questions posed by terms of trade in unilateral action by any country.

That answer can only be supplied by what the President and Mr. Kissinger advocate: International action that will take the interests of all into account. But in the meanwhile, oil prices, set by the world's most effective cartel, are adding to the confusion, making both manufactured goods and food more expensive for everyone—including the oil producers. The Shah may wave his finger at that, but if he hopes Iran will be more than a big oil well, he must take it into account.

## Détente

No one is going to oppose the ideal of Soviet-American détente, in its pure meaning, any more than one would willingly choose a world of tension and hostility in preference to a "generation of peace." The issue is whether the pursuit of détente is being wisely conducted, with proper regard for fundamental interests and full realization of pitfalls as well as rewards.

Secretary of State Kissinger's long-promised testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week provided a convenient summation of the sound conceptual arguments which he has developed in a series of statements over recent years.

He gave needed emphasis to the point that détente is a continuing process, a dynamic relationship, not a state of grace that at a given time will be finally achieved, signed and sealed, permitting the two superpowers to move on to other things. Détente is a pattern of mutual behavior that arises from each side's perception of its own self-interest. To be effective, in short, détente must give each side something that it wants.

The chief reservation about the policy of détente, as conceived by Mr. Kissinger under two presidents now, is that this country may find itself settling for minimal tangible benefit for itself in pursuit of a desirable abstraction, while the Soviet leadership successfully extracts real concessions in return for empty lip service.

Nowhere is this danger more clearly raised than in Secretary Kissinger's discussion of expanding trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. "The significance of trade . . . is inflated out of all proportion," he said, when political concessions—on Soviet emigration policy or other matters—are demanded in exchange. Is it really?

It is difficult to talk with a single Soviet official these days without learning that, far from being inflated out of proportion, trade is the single most important component in détente, as viewed from Moscow. Easing of nuclear tensions, formal recognition of the European status quo—these are desired goals of Soviet foreign policy; but the desperate, driving impulse of détente is access to Western advanced technology.

## Toward Cyprus Peace

The overwhelming (307 to 90) approval by the House of a binding cutoff in military aid to Turkey until "substantial progress" is made toward a Cyprus settlement dramatizes American revulsion against the massive Turkish aggression on the island. The action was also aimed at forcing administration compliance with laws that mandate such a cutoff when a recipient country misuses American military assistance.

Secretary of State Kissinger warned Congress that this move would be "destructive" of his efforts to advance a solution for Cyprus, but the exact opposite seems more plausible. Washington will now find it very difficult to maintain anything like the normal flow of military aid unless Turkey—currently the strongest party by far in the dispute—will demonstrate greater willingness to order the troop and territorial with-

drawals that will make fruitful negotiations possible. Mr. Kissinger is now in a stronger position to make that point than he was before the House voted.

One hopeful development is an indication from the Turks that the negotiations between leaders of the two Cyprus communities should move on from the agreement on prisoner exchange and strictly humanitarian matters to issues of political substance. These talks can continue even while Greece and Turkey are preoccupied with their election campaigns.

Prospects for a Cyprus settlement and solutions for other combustible Greek-Turkish questions—including those involving oil drilling rights, territorial waters and air space in the Aegean—will be greatly enhanced if both countries emerge from the elections with strong majority governments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 27, 1899

LONDON—A Herald correspondent learned yesterday from a private but well-informed source that though Her Majesty's government has been doing its utmost to bring the Boers to reason without force, they have very little hope of doing so while maintaining their position, and it is feared there will be war before October is many days old. The Press Association states that there is every probability that Parliament will be called together for a special session in two or three weeks.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 27, 1924

NEW YORK—Arthur Brisbane, the chief editorial writer for William Randolph Hearst, raised a storm of applause by telling the Rotary Club here that he intended to vote for President Coolidge at the forthcoming elections. Mr. Brisbane declared that in his opinion, all the candidates were honest and conscientious men, but that he would vote for President Coolidge because he thinks the President is right in urging that the air defenses of the country, rather than the Navy, be developed.



'Haig & Haig.'

## Henry Kissinger Reconsidered

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—At his confirmation hearings a year ago, Secretary of State Kissinger was asked his view of CIA covert operations. He replied in terms of American values: "I would say that our genius does not reside in clandestine activities on a broad scale." He added the caveat that he thought it would be dangerous to abolish "certain types of these activities."

Another public expression of Kissinger's views on interference in other countries was President Nixon's speech of last June 8, warning against too strong American support for the cause of Soviet Jews and dissidents. "The voice was the voice of Nixon, but the hands were surely the hands of Kissinger."

"We would not welcome the intervention of other countries in our domestic affairs, and we cannot expect them to be cooperative when we seek to intervene directly in theirs. We cannot gear our foreign policy to transformation of other societies."

While opposing intervention in behalf of freedom in the Soviet Union, we now know, Kissinger presided over a program of subversion that helped turn Chile from democracy to tyranny. He did so not with his public attitude of concern for American values and respect for national sovereignty but with an arrogant assumption of the right to determine the fate of other societies. He reportedly told the Forty Committee, which controls secret activities abroad: "I don't see why we need to stand by and watch a country go Communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people."

### Humpty Dumpty

The point of reciting the record is not to catch Kissinger in some more dissembling. Anyone who came away from the hearing that he is a man of integrity, even after the Chile paper was exposed, he could not resist misrepresenting the character when he urged congressional leaders not to restrain covert operations. He is like Humpty Dumpty, who said: "When I use a word, it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

The need, rather, is for the country to see Kissinger whole, without stardust in his eyes. Along with his undoubted brilliance as a negotiator there come defects that are increasingly apparent and that require correction elsewhere.

Two thoughtful appraisals of the Kissinger record have just appeared. One, written for the Boston Globe, by Richard Holbrooke, managing editor of the magazine Foreign Policy. The other, in the current Atlantic, is by Thomas L. Hughes, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Holbrooke calls Kissinger's ability, calling him "the most successful diplomat in American history" but puts a critical focus on his methods and values. He can maneuver effectively,

Holbrooke suggests, because he operates without limits of principle or conviction. In the Vietnam negotiations, for example, he was wholly free of any contrary based on a set of moral beliefs. Nor does he let "human beings interfere with policy." Some of his former associates "consider him wholly without feeling for human suffering."

And he is "obsessively secretive." His aim is to remove the constraint of what Holbrooke calls America's "natural and healthy taste for open debate." He keeps anyone else from cheating in the real work of foreign policy.

In short, the Kissinger method is to operate alone, without the restraints normally imposed on officials by principle, institutions or even law. Just the other day he told a group of senators that his own aides considered further military aid to Turkey unlawful—and indicated that he proposed to ignore the law unless explicitly ordered to obey it.

Hughes concentrates on the substantive effects of leaving everything to Kissinger. This "personalism," he suggests, risks putting the whole emphasis of American foreign policy on matters that interest Kissinger—or are susceptible to his talents—but that may not deserve such dominance.

Thus the Kissinger years have put enormous weight on the idea of détente with the Soviet Union. But what if the central goals of détente are Kissinger's "personal relations" or what he and the United States and Soviet Union together, opt out of the hard issues that are going to be "the world's work for the rest of this century?"

It is no secret now what those deeper issues are: Resources, food, energy, economics. One reason that there has been inadequate attention to them is that they have not happened to interest the man who alone makes American foreign policy.

After a year of selling arms to the Persian Gulf states and parading Richard Nixon through the streets of Cairo, Kissinger has suddenly discovered that the price of Arab oil is too high. We should not have had to wait for him.

There is no visible political substitute for Kissinger. But other institutions, in Congress and the executive, must reassess other values and other interests than his. We cannot let Kissinger alone define America's genius and the world's concerns.

## Energy, Food and Famine

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—There is an old axiom that becomes more important as the world becomes more interdependent. The axiom is: Governments cannot do one thing.

That is, governments cannot do only one thing. Every governmental action has consequences other than the consequences it was designed to have. In fact, the unintended (and often undesired and uncontrollable) effects of government actions frequently are more important than the intended effects.

It would be nice—if it also would be amazing—if the oil-producing nations, and especially the Arabs, would pause in their mischief long enough to consider how that action applies to what they are doing.

### Intentions

Last winter when the production of oil decided to raise prices and restrict production, the cartel members had several intentions. They wanted to make a lot of money and to isolate Israel, diplomatically, by putting intense

pressure on the oil-consuming nations of Europe, North America and Japan.

But, presumably, the oil-producing nations probably did not intend their policy to help cause—as a potential side effect—death on a scale far beyond that which World War II produced.

The sober truth is that the price and production decisions of a few officials of a few oil-producing nations have helped bring more than 50 million people in Africa and along the southern rim of Asia to the brink of ghastly death by starvation.

The officials of the oil-producing nations probably did not pause last winter, while launching their price and production policies, to consider the link between energy and food. They are not alone in not understanding agriculture.

Agriculture is the most important and least understood of the world's major industries. Indeed, one measure of the general ignorance about agriculture is the fact that many people think it is odd to call agriculture an industry. But social analyst Peter Drucker is correct:

"Agriculture in the developed countries has become the most productive, the most capital-intensive, the most highly mechanized, and altogether the most industrial of all modern industries. It is an industry with a very high input of scientific knowledge per unit of production. From being the most traditional sector, agriculture in the developed countries has become the most progressive sector."

The industrial dimension of agriculture—and the energy component—is increasingly important even in developing nations. It involves the use of heavy machinery and, most important, fertilizer.

### Fertilizer

When the oil-producing nations made their price and production decisions last winter, they did not intend to produce a fertilizer shortage to discombobulate the world agricultural industry, and to expose millions to famine. But the fact that this great evil was unintended will not make anyone's life easier, or longer.

For every 15-cent pound of fertilizer that India lacks, India loses 10 pounds of wheat. This year's fertilizer shortage will cost India 10 million tons of grain—a year's supply for 50 million Indians.

Americans use three million tons of fertilizers on lawns, rose gardens, and for other ornamental purposes. Various oil-producing nations are "burning as waste" 4.5 billion cubic feet of natural gas each year. That is 10 times more natural gas than the United States uses each year to produce nitrogen fertilizer and it is enough to produce double the current world consumption of nitrogen fertilizer.

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## wait Oil ce Rises

75 Cents

### t Increase Put ompanies' Tax

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has increased tax and rates on oil produced by U.S. and foreign companies by 75 cents a barrel to \$14.75 a barrel to help pay for the cost of the one million barrels of oil that will be produced by the companies in 1975.

The increase in the tax rate will be 10 percent of the total value of the oil produced by the companies in 1975.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Siemens Sales Up 10%

Worldwide sales of Siemens rose about 10 percent to 17 billion deutsche marks in the year ended Sept. 30 from 15.45 billion DM a year earlier, reports Peter von Siemens, supervisory board chairman of the electronics firm. About half of the total turnover was attributable to foreign sales. The inflow of new orders rose to more than 19 billion DM from 17.78 billion DM in the previous fiscal year and, for the first time, more orders were received from foreign sources than from domestic customers. Exports rose about 20 percent in the latest year, while domestic sales gained only 5 percent. The gains in the previous year were 9 and 7 percent, respectively.

### Japanese in Siberian Venture

Four Japanese companies have formed the Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co. to undertake proposed Japanese-Soviet development of oil and natural-gas resources off Siberia. The equal partners in the firm are C. Itoh, Overseas Petroleum Development Co., Japan Petroleum Development Corp. and Marubeni Corp. The company will prospect for and develop oil and natural-gas resources on the continental shelf northeast and southwest of Sakhalin.

### Massey Sees Continuing Growth

Massey-Ferguson expects sales and earnings growth in its year ending Oct. 31 to be in line with the growth of the first nine months, says Albert Thornborough, president. The Toronto-based agricultural equipment maker previously reported nine-month net income rose 12 percent from the year-earlier period while sales increased 24 percent. "Unless something catastrophic

occurs, we expect the trends of the nine months to continue," he says. The company has just completed an agreement with Rheinmetall, the West German steel and engineering group, to purchase its Hanomag construction machinery division for the equivalent of more than \$45.2 million. The exact price will depend on the valuation of Hanomag's inventories. Massey-Ferguson will invest a further \$6 million in Hanomag over the next year in an effort to turn the money-losing unit into a profitable operation by 1975. Massey-Ferguson expects to make record capital investments of more than \$100 million a year for each of the next three fiscal years. The money is to be spent on a wide variety of projects, including new production capacity, replacement and cost improvement.

### White, Weld Takes Over U.S. Firm

White, Weld & Co., the U.S. investment banking firm, plans to take over G.H. Walker, Laird Inc., which itself went through a merger a little more than a year ago. Unlike other recent Wall Street mergers, financial troubles were not a factor. Paul Hallingby Jr., president of both White, Weld & Co. and its corporate parent, White Weld Holdings, says that Walker, Laird was "not in financial difficulties." He places the capitalization of White, Weld Holdings at "over \$50 million" before the merger and of "around \$60 million" after the merger. Walker, Laird reported a ratio of debt-to-capital, as of Aug. 31, of 4-to-1—well within the 15-to-1 maximum allowed by the New York Stock Exchange. White, Weld has 13 U.S. offices and seven abroad. Walker, Laird has 14 U.S. offices—nine of them in cities where White, Weld is unrepresented. The agreement to merge, subject to approval by the NYSE, is expected to be completed by Nov. 1.

### Talks Have Already Been Held

## VW Seeks Partner for U.S. Plant Project

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Oct. 1 (AP)—Volkswagenwerk is considering the possibility of seeking a partner for its proposed U.S. plant, a company spokesman said today.

He quoted Rudolf Leiding, chairman of VW's management board and chief proponent of a U.S. plant, as saying that the company had conducted talks with possible participants. Details of the talks, including names of those involved, were not released.

News of the talks emerged after publication of an interview with Mr. Leiding in today's

Handelsblatt. The newspaper quoted the executive as saying VW had all but ruled out going into the U.S. venture alone. The spokesman denied the company had made a decision against going it alone and said: "Everything is open."

The purpose of taking on a partner would be to help defray the large costs, estimated roughly at 500 million deutsche marks for the first assembly stage and 3 billion to 4 billion DM for a complete manufacturing facility. Mr. Leiding has strongly advocated a U.S. facility as a means of producing and selling more cheaply in the American market, VW's largest single selling area. The project still needs the approval of the company's supervisory board.

VW will find it difficult to break even in 1975. The company expects losses of "several hundred million" DM this year following a profit of 211 million DM in 1973.

Domestic sales this year are expected to be unchanged from 1973, while exports outside the United States should drop 17 percent. U.S. sales are seen falling 25 to 30 percent.

VW has given up thoughts of establishing its own production plant in Iran. VW will seek to cut its domestic work force by 6,000 through offers of special payments to employees who resign. Earlier this year, VW reduced parent company employment by 3,500 to 119,000 through such incentives.

## New Strike Hits Ford Plant in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—About 800 press shop workers at Ford Motor Co.'s Halewood plant ended their three-week strike today but 90 toolroom workers immediately walked out, demanding higher wage differentials.

The toolroom workers are to meet tomorrow, apparently to decide on how long their walk-out will be. Ford spokesman said the two disputes had not affected assembly line work so far. About 1,000 press shop workers at Ford's Dagenham plant are also to meet tomorrow to decide whether they should return to work. It is generally believed that they will.

A Ford spokesman said that if the press shop workers decided to return to work, Ford would be ready to hold wage negotiations on Thursday. "We want to get talks moving quickly so we and the workers can reach agreement on new wages as soon as possible," the spokesman said.

The company has lost output of nearly 35,000 cars during the strikes at Halewood and Dagenham. Retail value of the cars is put at about \$40 million. The strike is the worst at Ford since a nine-week walkout in 1971. Ford that year reported a \$30.7-million loss.

Meanwhile, Chrysler (U. K.) Ltd. today laid off 3,250 workers at its engine plant in Coventry because of a strike by 300 toolroom workers. The company expects it may have to lay off another 1,000 or more tomorrow if the strike continues.

In another development a spokesman for British Leyland said about 10,000 workers had been laid off at the company's Longbridge plant because of a strike by about 700 workers seeking greater increases in the recently approved pay agreement for Longbridge workers.

British Leyland is losing up to 2,000 cars a day because of the strike.

## European Grain Crop Predicted

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 1 (AP)—Western Europe is expecting a record grain crop this year, according to figures made available today by the Common Market executive commission. Experts reported yields as being even higher than last year's exceptional level.

Wheat is due to amount to a record 43.4 million metric tons, compared with an average of 35.7 million tons over the past five years. The total grain crop is estimated at 105.5 million tons against a five-year average of 98 million.

## U.S. Is Urged To End Bid to Cut Oil Prices

### Find Means to Pay, Europeans Say

(Continued from Page 1)

on the social and economic stability of many countries. The most specific recycling proposal was outlined by Mr. Healey. According to his plan, the oil countries would be invited to invest surplus money in the IMF and receive a normal rate of interest.

Privately, Mr. Healey has suggested that the IMF might attract as much as \$30 billion from Arab nations, who would then have an "excellent asset in the form of a claim on the IMF."

French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade endorsed the Healey plan in principle but suggested that it need not be the only vehicle for recycling. French officials said that it would be reasonable for the IMF to start with a \$5-billion to \$10-billion program, counting on private banks and bilateral deals to work off more of the oil cartel's surplus money.

The United States has had two arguments against a bigger IMF re-lending facility. First, it would be tantamount to abandoning the fight for lower prices, and second, it would transfer to the IMF all of the risk when it comes to distributing the money to countries in trouble. And as a 50 percent shareholder in the IMF, the United States alone would be assuming half of the risk.

In his speech, Mr. Healey claimed that a new IMF re-lending facility would have many advantages, including the initiation of a useful dialogue for the first time between the oil producers and oil consumers.

Exceptional Security The cartel countries, Mr. Healey said, also "might well feel that the creation of a major new facility in which to invest a large part of their earnings with exceptional security" at normal rates of interest would enable them to make more "soft loans" to poor countries.

France's Fourcade, speaking also as this year's chairman of the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers, said that the EEC itself is "currently studying the possibility of participating on its own account in recycling operations."

A high French official, noting U.S. objections to a major IMF facility, told reporters that it would be better to permit the cartel countries to escape responsibility for some of the credit risks "than to face the economic crisis that would develop if we do nothing."

Moreover, he said that Europeans have concluded that if the IMF does not establish a broader recycling facility, most of the oil dollars will come to the United States, thus creating new exchange rate problems between Europe and the United States.

"The fundamental problem in the present situation," the French official said, "is not so much a decline in oil prices. That is not plausible. The problem is to adapt to the higher prices, and organize our society and employment levels on a new price for oil."

He conceded that by adapting to high oil prices, the world will have to content itself with lower rates of real growth. Instead of the 6.7 or 8 percent formerly talked about.

No Overkill Mr. Simon went out of his way to reassure the Europeans that President Ford's forthcoming new economic program would not "engage in overkill" leading to a recession here that would trigger a worldwide slump.

This fear is widely held outside of the United States. Mr. Healey expressed the common view yesterday when he said that "none of us can hope to avoid disaster if there is a severe recession in the United States."

Mr. Simon, nevertheless, reiterated his view that while there is a risk in moving "too slowly to relax restraints," here or in the rest of the world, "a much greater risk" would be to move "too rapidly toward expansive policies."

## Ailing Companies In France Said To Be Increasing

PARIS, Oct. 1 (AP)—The number of French firms applying for government assistance more than doubled to 2,123 as of Sept. 18 from 1,011 on Aug. 16, official figures published today showed. Applications are filed with the special regional committees set up by the Finance Ministry to help financially troubled firms. Of the total, 32 percent involve firms employing fewer than 200 persons. Of the applications, 19.8 percent involve firms in the housing construction and public works sector, 19.1 percent in services, 16.3 percent in mechanical and electrical activities, 9.8 percent in textiles and clothing, 8.8 percent in woodwork and 9.7 percent in paper.

## Longer Hours Fails to Aid Stocks

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (REUTERS)—Wall Street worked an extra half-hour today, but it was not long enough to rescue a sinking stock market.

Plagued by rampant inflation, rising oil prices and high interest rates, stock prices tumbled sharply in the opening minutes of trading before recouping more than half the loss through the remainder of the session.

From now on the New York Stock Exchange will close at 4 p.m. New York time instead of the previous 3:30, a move designed to increase volume and boost the brokerage industry's sagging profits.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.05 points to 604.82. It was down more than 14 points to the 693 level at its bottom for the session.

Declining issues led gains throughout the session and closed with an advantage of about 785 to 600.

Volume totaled 15.88 million shares compared with 16 million shares yesterday.

American Telephone & Telegraph was the most active Big Board issue, closing at 40, off 1. Turnover in the issue included a block of 204,600 shares at 40.

Trans World Airlines was also active, closing at 5, down 1.2. A block of 215,300 shares of the issue changed hands at 4 3/4.

Glamour stocks bounced over a wide range, with IBM closing at 160 1/4, up 1 1/4. Burroughs was 66 1/8, off 1/8. Xerox 64 1/4, off 1/2. Polaroid 15 7/8, up 7/8. Eastman Kodak 65 1/2, off 1/4 and Disney 21 1/8, off 1/2.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.76 to 62.09.

The most active issue was SynTex, closing at 28 7/8, down 3/8 on volume of 90,800 shares.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.05 to \$4.50.

Bonds and bills moved sharply lower in moderately active trading under the impact of a fair amount of liquidation.

Dealers said that renewed concern over inflation and the growing realization that, despite reports to the contrary, there has been no meaningful ease in monetary policy, depressed prices.

Today First National City Bank reinforced the growing belief that monetary policy remains largely unchanged, terming reports to the contrary "a myth."

The bulk of the liquidation occurred in the bill sector, where yields rose sharply from yesterday's auction average, with the slight increase in supply adding to the downward.

The new series three-month bill added about 36 basis points in yield, the six-month bill jumped 29 points in yield and the current series 12-month bill gained about 10 points in yield.

Losses in government coupons ranged as far as 7 1/2 point in the intermediate maturity area, while corporates, in the midst of the heaviest corporate sale for several months, dropped by up to 1.2 point in prices.

In the week's only major auction, \$50 million of triple "A" rated Indiana Bell debentures were reoffered to yield 10.025 percent.

In Chicago soybean futures ranged over a 59 cent a bushel range and closed off 2 cents on the day in volatile trading. After seven days of advances on Midwest frost fears, heavy commercial selling and long profit-taking today pushed this month down to \$6.60 a bushel.

Wheat futures, after showing early 7 cent a bushel gains, fell on profit-taking to close 16 to 19 cents a bushel under yesterday's levels. Corn futures with initial seasonal highs ended with 10 cent a bushel limit losses.

In New York silver, following the lead set by gold in Europe, closed about 13 cents higher on brisk buying. Copper contracts closed 3 cents lower on trade selling and profit-taking.

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When You Consider the Safety of Your Investment...

## WHAT IS MORE STABLE THAN THE U.S. DOLLAR AND GOVERNMENT?

In spite of sharing the problem of inflation with the rest of the world, the U.S. dollar is still one of the strongest currencies in the world. And the U.S. government is the most stable of any: who ever heard of nationalization of industries or the freezing of land in the U.S.A.? Or coups d'etat or revolutionary juntas tapping the U.S. government? It just doesn't happen in the U.S.A.

And the state that is economically strongest in the U.S.A. is CALIFORNIA, WHOSE GROSS PRODUCT IS EXCEEDED BY ONLY SIX NATIONS IN THE WORLD — including the U.S. California has the largest population, largest economy, largest economic diversification, and largest profit potential for the international investor.

And California has the largest land-brokerage firm, Pre-Builder Land Corporation — the internationally recognized leader in California land investment.

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صَبَّحْنَا مِنَ الْإِجْلِ







صبرنا من الاجل











In American League East Race

Orioles Lengthen Lead Over Yanks

17, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Andy Etchebarren run-scoring double on old foul line with one to ninth inning today to enable the Orioles to clinch at the top of the American League East Division title with a 4-1 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

Etchebarren moved the Orioles nine ahead of the New York Yankees, who were playing their eighth game of the season, to a 10-4 lead over the Yankees. The Orioles' lead was extended to 10-4 when Etchebarren hit a two-run double in the eighth inning.

Etchebarren's double was the second of two hits he collected in the eighth inning. He also scored on a sacrifice fly by Brooks Robinson.

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Coleman had scattered seven walks through seven innings but the eighth, ninth and 10th he issued filled the bases for the Orioles with two out in the eighth and designated-hitter Tommy Davis drilled a two-run single to left to give the Orioles a 6-4 lead.

Freeman hit two home runs, the second of which came out in the sixth inning to tie the game, 4-4.

Monday's Game  
DETROIT, Oct. 1 (UPI).—"What we really need here is to win at least one of the first two games," manager Earl Weaver of the Baltimore Orioles said last night, and a couple of hours later that objective was attained with a 12-6 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

By winning, the Orioles moved a full game ahead of the New York Yankees, for the lead in the American League East, and now each team has two to play. But the Orioles were playing here again this afternoon, before the Yankees start their game in Milwaukee. That's why Weaver, hunched against the damp, chilly night, spoke of two games in his pre-game analysis.

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"If we win two before they ever get to play," he said, "they'll have to go out knowing that one loss will eliminate them. But even if we win only one of the first two, we'll still be no worse than even in the loss column when they play."

Now the Orioles have two of their best pitchers, Jim Palmer today and Mike Cuellar tomorrow, for their final two games. They have won seven in a row and 14 of 16 since Sept. 14, and have needed every bit of that to stay ahead of the Yankees, from whom they took first place in a three-game sweep ending Sept. 19.

The key to last night's game was a five-run second inning, during which Mickey Lolich, the Tigers' starter, was knocked out. Subsequent Oriole leads were 6-2, 9-2, 9-5 and 10-5, as they collected 15 hits off four pitchers. That was enough to withstand the 14 hits yielded by Ross Grimsley, Doyle Alexander and Grant Jackson.

There was an interesting sidelight to that first outburst, Tommy Davis opened the inning with a looping hit to left. The last time Davis had faced Lolich, in Baltimore last week, he hit a game-winning soft liner to center, a two-run single in the ninth inning.

Ralph Houk, the Tiger manager, was severely criticized in New York by the Yankees and their supporters for pitching to Davis in that situation, with first base open and two out, instead of walking him and pitching to Don Baylor. Houk has been receiving hate mail since.

He points out, however, that Baylor has been Baltimore's hottest hitter (.381 over the last month), and that Davis was a better risk, even though he did get a flabby sort of hit.

Now Baylor came up to face Lolich, and spiked a low line drive that landed about 360 feet away in left-center for a double, as hard-hit as a ball can be. That showed what Houk had been afraid of last time.

Brooks Robinson promptly singled to left for two runs, and Earl Williams hit a home run for two more, finishing Lolich. Mark Belanger's walk and steal of second, and Bobby Grich's single made it 5-0.

Grich later added a home run and a double, while Baylor and Belanger got three hits each.

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IN DEAN'S HONOR—Mrs. Dixie Dean, widow of the St. Louis Cardinals' pitching great who died this year, is accompanied by Stan Musial during St. Louis ceremony in which Dean's number was retired.

Race in National League East Still Deadlocked

Cardinals Top Montreal, 5-1

By Parton Keese

MONTREAL, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The St. Louis Cardinals kept pace with Pittsburgh last night by defeating the Montreal Expos, 5-1, behind a strong three-hitter by Bob Forsch, a rookie right-hander.

It was all the Cardinals needed on this frigid night. The first two hits he allowed didn't come until the seventh inning—a double by Mike Jorgensen that destroyed the notion of the league's first no-hitter of 1974, and a single by

Ken Singleton that ruined his shutout.

In the first inning, Ted Simmons, the Cardinal catcher, lined a fast ball over the rightfield wall with two men on base, and Forsch had his cushion.

Besides the attention being paid to the National League East pennant race, a special focus was on Lou Brock and Mike McGraw of the Cards. It was disclosed Sunday that both players had been threatened with death in a letter received two weeks ago. Special police were assigned here to watch the pair.

Besides leading the team in hits, Brock has broken the major league record for stolen bases with 118. And, with McGraw's 28 steals, the pair also have the major league record for most stolen bases by two teammates. The previous mark was 136.

McBride, a rookie, was thrown out stealing in the fourth inning by Barry Foote, the Expos' rookie catcher. It was the 10th time this year that McBride has been thrown out. Brock also broke for second after walking in the third inning, but Ted Sizemore cancelled his chance by grounding out on the same play.

Except for Brock and McBride, the Cardinals are not a running team. So it was a surprise to see Forsch run safely from first to second in the fifth inning. It was the first steal for a Cardinal pitcher this season, and only one other pitcher (Bob Gibson) has even been credited with trying (once).

Forsch was probably just trying to keep warm. The temperature had dropped into the low 40s, with a 15-to-20-mile-an-hour breeze keeping the 5,337 fans huddled in overcoats.

Solid Liner  
But Forsch was hot on the mound. Not a hint of a hiccup came off the ice-cold Expo bats until Jorgensen's solid liner.

The Cards added to their cushion with a two-run triple in the eighth by Reggie Smith, the third 300-plus batter in the St. Louis lineup.

The Cardinals brought Forsch up to midseason, as he pitched his first game July 7. He hurled a no-hitter for Tulsa in the American Association last May. He started as an infielder and became an all-star third baseman in the Gulf Coast League. But he never batted over .335 and, after three years, switched to pitching.

With two singles, a walk and a stolen base last night, Forsch still behaved like an infielder on offense.



Bob Gibson  
Gibson Is Young But His Knee Is Over the Hill

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1 (UPI).—A big question here is whether Bob Gibson, who carries a young body on old legs, will be back to pitch for the St. Louis Cardinals next year, or ever.

Gibson, who will be 39 in November, was starting his 467th game tonight. Friday he won his 24th, and that made him 11-12 this year. If he should finish the season below .500, it will be for only the second time in his 15-year major league career.

Although Gibson left the game Friday because of a stiffened shoulder, the problem is not his arm but his right knee.

"I've had it drained 18 times this year so far," he said. "It seems I need to have it done before every game I pitch."

The trouble started Aug. 4, 1973, when he injured his knee running the bases. He missed 53 days and 11 starts because of surgery to remove damaged cartilage.

Gibson has his good and bad days, always depending on that knee. "I guess it's true that the legs go first. My arm feels strong. I pitched nine innings in Pittsburgh last week and never felt better. But that leg..."

Gibson, like all right-handers, comes down hard on his right leg in his windup, and then twists it. "I'd still like to be some help to this club," he continued. "I guess that's really my goal—to win another pennant and pitch in another world series."

The ABA had hoped that Chamberlain's playing presence would boost attendance around the league. However, he never got to play for the Q's. The Lakers contested the more in the courts and Chamberlain was forbidden to play because he owed the Lakers the option year of a \$450,000-a-year contract.

This year, Chamberlain could have coached and played with San Diego, but while playing in the Maurice Stokes memorial basketball game in August, he indicated that he was thinking about retirement.

"I have too many air miles

Pirates Defeat Chicago, 2-1

By Murray Chass

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Bruce Kison of Pittsburgh overcame a shaky first inning last night and pitched a three-hitter for his first complete game of the season, and Richie Zisk came off the bench to drive in his 100th run of the season with a tie-breaking triple.

That combination brought the Pirates a 2-1 victory over Chicago and kept them tied with St. Louis for first place in the National League East with two games to play.

If the tie holds for the next two nights, the teams will decide the division title in a one-game playoff at Three Rivers Stadium here Thursday.

Bill Bonham did his best to break the tie, allowing the Pirates just four hits. But the third was Manny Sanguillen's leadoff bunt-single in the seventh inning, and the fourth, one out later, was Zisk's pinch-hit triple that traveled nearly 400 feet to centerfield.

Kison, meanwhile, gave up two hits in the first inning, when he walked in the Cubs' run. After that, the 24-year-old right-hander retired nine straight men and the run 10 in the game. He was so masterly that he induced five batters to bounce back to him.

Trouble Adjusting  
"I had a little trouble adjusting to the mound in the first inning," explained Kison, a nine-game winner who hadn't pitched the distance in 18 previous starts. "It seemed a little high. My pitchers were up and I was trying to compensate, but I overcompensated."

He got the first two outs, then Billy Williams singled, Bill Madlock was hit by a pitch and Jerry Morales dribbled a roller toward third for a hit that loaded the bases. Kison then walked Peter Lacombe, a .187 hitter, on four pitches, forcing in a run.

"Later," Kison said, "when I looked at the scoreboard and saw that the Cardinals had three runs, I was kicking myself for giving them a run. That's what I did. I gave it to them because I walked a guy with the bases loaded, which is a taboo thing to do. Luckily I caught myself before they strangled me."

The Cubs, comfortably lodged in the division's cellar, made no further threats the rest of the evening.

Bonham, though, belied his status as a 21-game loser by not allowing the Pirates to make any threats. In fact, it took

Russians Nip Canada In Hockey at Moscow

By Murray Chass

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union pried on speed and aggression tonight to edge Team Canada, 5-4, and take the Moscow opener for the lead in their best-of-eight hockey series.

Each had one victory and drew two during the first four games in Canada.

The Soviets had a faster, rougher and more fluid game going from the start. Team Canada only came to life in the third period, when it was too late. By the end of the game, they were showing some of the hard driving form that might still enable them to win the series as they did two years ago.

The game took place in Moscow's Lenin Central Stadium before about 14,000 fans, including 3,000 exuberant Canadians.

Canada's hardest-worked team member was goaltender Gerry Cheevers. Time and again, Cheevers grunted spectacular saves that had even the Russian fans cheering.

The team's veteran, Gordie Howe, 46, also gained a Russian fan club with playing that was distinctly gentlemanly in comparison with the prevailing standards. The game was interrupted by frequent brawls not all of which were reflected in the final penalty list.

Major League Standings  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	89	71	.556	—
New York	88	72	.550	1
Boston	83	77	.519	6
Cleveland	78	84	.475	13
Milwaukee	75	89	.459	14
Detroit	72	92	.438	17

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	90	76	.563	—
Texas	88	78	.525	2
Minnesota	81	85	.488	9
Chicago	73	93	.438	17
Kansas City	72	94	.432	18
California	66	91	.419	24

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	84	74	.531	—
St. Louis	83	75	.522	1
Pittsburgh	78	82	.488	6
Montreal	75	85	.469	9
New York	71	89	.441	13
Chicago	66	94	.413	20

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	100	60	.625	—
Cincinnati	93	67	.581	7
Atlanta	86	74	.538	14
Houston	81	79	.506	19
San Francisco	71	89	.441	29
San Diego	63	101	.389	41

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	5	1	.833	—
St. Louis	5	1	.833	—
Pittsburgh	2	1	.667	2
Los Angeles	1	1	.500	3

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	6	2	.750	—
Baltimore	2	2	.500	2
Cleveland	2	2	.500	2
New York	1	2	.333	3
Kansas City	1	2	.333	3
Oakland	1	2	.333	3

In NFL

Fired-Up Redskins Roll Over Broncos

By Leonard Shapiro

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The Washington Redskins' defense held the Denver Broncos last night while the much-maligned Washington offense performed enough tricks to defeat the visitors, 30-3.

Charley Taylor, the man with the stone fingers last week when he dropped two certain touchdown passes, made up for that with splendid scoring receptions of three and 11 yards.

Quarterback Bill Kilmer completed 17 of 23 passes for 223 yards and the two touchdowns. Duane Thomas scored a touchdown with 11 seconds to play. And Mark Moseley hit on field goals of 37, 22 and 18 yards as the Redskins improved their record to 2-1.

The defense, as usual, was magnificent. The Broncos could manage only a field goal in the third quarter and, when they threatened to make a game of it a few minutes later, twice they failed to gain the necessary yard for a first down at the Redskins' 11-yard line.

All of that developed on a night when the Redskins dared to throw on first down, put a man in motion on almost every play and, for a change, pitch the long pass.

Kilmer was accurate and picked off constantly on Broncos left cornerback John Rower. Joe Theisman saw his first regular-season action, taking the Redskins 45 yards in eight plays in the closing minutes with Thomas going over from the one, his first touchdown for the Redskins.

The Broncos, now 0-2-1 and the best winless team in football, can look to a critical stretch at the end of the third and start of the fourth quarters as the minutes that may have destroyed their season.

In fact, Irby shocked Thomas by immediately naming him as interim coach of a team which has little chance to achieve a winning record this season.

Irby, in the habit of calling those around him "Tiger," executed the time-honored privilege of sports ownership. He made up his mind while patrolling the Baltimore sideline during the second half in Philadelphia Sunday as the Colts were being beaten by the Eagles, 30-10.

Irby prefers Bert Jones at quarterback rather than Marty Domres, who has been starting. He asked Schmelenberger when he would replace Domres with Jones. The coach responded with a tart reply which he later could not recall. The referee led to his dismissal within the hour.

Thomas, a personnel scout before becoming general manager, has had no pro coaching experience except brief tours as an assistant with the Colts, Rams and Toronto Argonauts in the 1960s. After Sunday's game, Irby said, "I have just fired the coach. There was no other way. The Baltimore Colts will go on that field to win even if I have to play myself."

Maltsev scored again at 35:04. In the third period, Alexander Gusev made an unassisted goal.

In the final 10 minutes, Mark Howe, aided by Paul Shmur, scored.

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With the Redskins ahead, 13-3, following Jim Turner's field goal, the Broncos place-kicker came up with another big play when he recovered rookie Larry Jones's tumble on the ensuing kickoff at the Denver 34.

On third and one at the Redskins 12, Charley Johnson handed off to Ode Armstrong. Dave Robinson and Chris Hanburger whipped in and stopped the play for no gain.

On fourth and one, Floyd Little, the man who had boasted earlier in the week that there was no way the Broncos would lose, was sublimated off tackle by Redskins middle-linebacker Harold McClintock, who had considerable help from Bill Brundage, Diron Talbert and, for good measure, Ken Houston.

Colts Coach Is Dismissed

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (UPI).—It was Robert (Tiger) Irby, the owner, who dismissed Howard Schm



Archibald Cox, who was fired by former President Richard Nixon as special Watergate prosecutor, will teach American history in England for a year. Cox, a Harvard University law profes-

Professional moralizers of press and television are outraged by the bloodshed induced by the new U.S.-approved dictatorship in Chile, although it has been

If we are becoming the enemy we set out to thwart, the least Congress can do is punish anybody who threatens to let us know about it.

James Dowd, editor of "Club Mirror," just back from a "working trip" to Las Vegas with a batch of northern club owners, said without blink of an eye: "Las Vegas runs a similar show to ours, although bit more lavish."

It's a plush, big-money world these days, but the fairground and bingo tycoons know they have to give value for money. Unfortunately, the setup is not conducive to finding new talent and the singing policemen and ukulele-playing milkmen are confined more than ever to the cheaper club circuit.

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in mg g<sup>-1</sup> of dry weight.